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THE TATLER.

A DAILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND THE STAGE.

VERITAS ET VARIETAS.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1831.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

A Letter to a Minister of State, respecting Taxes on Knowledge. 8vo. pp. 16. [Not for sale.]

THE object of this pamphlet (for which the unknown person is thanked, who sent it us) is to show that all the evils of the country have arisen from ignorance; to recommend, in consequence, the abolition of the stamp-duty on newspapers; and to prove, that the revenue, instead of being injured by it, would be at least tripled by the mere addition to the receipts of the post-office. He omits the tax upon paper, and all that part of the question. The letter is dated the 29th of January; since which a reduction of the duty has taken place, and a very laudable reduction. But for reasons not necessary to enter upon here, ministers seem afraid of an excess of laudability. They would do everything by degrees; and most likely there are several things which they would rather not do at all, however the progress of knowledge may seem to render them inevitable. There are some points, which we doubt whether they could bear to see mooted, at least taking them as a body, and with their present head; and we cannot help thinking they would fain put limits to the circulation of literature, out of an instinct that the entire freedom of it, and the mooting of those points, would follow together. We think them wrong; because we hold that nothing can prevent the discussion of all points, and because their own interests are not what they take them for, under any circumstances. But we have little room for remarks. We differ with the author in attributing all the late burnings to ignorance. Undoubtedly they are so attributable in the very largest sense, including the short-sighted and selfish policy of the upper classes; and nothing can stop them or prevent the recurrence of worse evils, but a general permission to discuss and publish what is best to be done. But we doubt exceedingly whether every man who set fire to a barn or a rick, was in a state of as much ignorance as those who should never have suffered the outrage to come into his head. Extreme adversity sometimes visits men with an awful amount of reflection. Necessity forces upon them a kind of intuition, or at all events a perfect knowledge of their wants and claims; and the extreme nature of that conviction, thus dreadfully produced, adds to the consciousness of right all the energy of passion. That many ignorant, and many bad men, were among the rioters, we have no doubt; but that pure despair, and hunger, and a ghastly forced knowledge, with terror in its hand, was there also, we cannot doubt. We are far from wishing to press this melancholy point, for many very melancholy reasons. It is enough, that no effects of it have been wanting. We heartily agree with the writer at the same time, in thinking that a removal of the general ignorance, to whomsoever the particular imputation attaches, is the only safeguard against these and more dreadful events. We believe, that had the stamp-duty been taken off six months ago, and all England been set communicating their thoughts to one another, with the consciousness that all must hear them, there would have been no such troubles. But then, say the Aristocracy, changes would have come. Yes, inevitably, and *without* convulsion. These changes will come, at all events: they have been coming, in spite of the efforts of the Tories; they are now partly upon us, and they will come on and on, with only this difference,—that if all can discuss them, and have food and knowledge enough to discuss them in good humour, they will come quietly;—if not, they will come with a vengeance. This is what the men whose eyes are "swollen with fatness" and with pride, cannot see. This is what our author, like an honest and sensible man, does see; and he is anxious, for the sake of *all*, to prevent the catastrophe.

'When a change commenced, and knowledge began to be spread abroad, Government, as well as the great men of the earth, should have anticipated the consequences of leaving the husbandry labourers in ignorance, and should have taken care that they were instructed. Had Mr Brougham's bill passed into a law, and had the press been unshackled, the country people would by this time have been in a very different state to that in which they now are, and we should have witnessed none of the evils we now daily witness. But even at that time, Government and the Great were themselves too ignorant to foresee consequences. It is not too much to say, that they were miserably ignorant, and so blinded by their pride, and the foolish desire to perpetuate their importance in the old way, that they could not themselves be taught; the very attempt to teach them was spurned at; and they who by any means endeavoured either to draw their attention to the necessity of a change, or to point out the consequences of their conduct, were treated with contempt; whilst they who busied themselves in teaching the people, were looked at with evil eyes, and talked of as persons whose purpose was mischief, and all sorts of means were resorted to, to counteract their proceedings. It is well known that the establishment of Lancasterian schools were opposed by the rich, and especially by the clergy; and that wherever it was found impossible wholly to suppress them, means the most disgraceful were used to prevent their increase; and these, it is lamentable to say, were but too often successful. The most effectual was the hypocritical pretence of a willingness to teach the people by the establishment of national schools. In many places, where a Lancasterian school was set up, a subscription for a national school was opened; and in places where the subscription was unequal to support two, and was yet divided between two, the Lancasterian school was generally ruined, *and no school remained.* In other places, no sooner was a subscription opened for a Lancasterian school, than another was commenced for a national school, and the consequence was, that money sufficient to establish a Lancasterian school was not collected, *and no school of any sort was established.* Lancasterian schools were, however, established in some large towns, and in these places to prevent the Dissenters wholly taking the teaching of the people into their own hands, national schools were established, and by means of the two, aided by the Sunday schools, and of the desire for information they excited, knowledge was imparted to a great number of persons; and the consequence, the inevitable consequence, the excellent and inestimable result was, that numbers, as they grew up, became examples to others, and gave the most perfect evidence of the good consequences resulting from even the small share of school learning they had received. Look at the difference between the manufacturing and husbandry population, mark the conduct of the two classes, and you will be convinced that the difference is as great as it can possibly be, between two classes of persons so nearly alike, as far as respects the means they have of earning a living in any country, at the same period. Look at the difference between the manufacturers now and the manufacturers only twenty-five years ago, and you will find it scarcely less than that between the manufacturers and the husbandry labourers now. Had there been an unshackled press, had the great men and the Clergy done their duty towards the common people, had they aided the projectors of Lancasterian schools, instead of obstructing them, the husbandry labourers would at the least have been as well informed as the manufacturers are, and the manufacturers would have been much better informed than they are. The husbandry labourers would not have entertained the general and deep-rooted hatred they now entertain for all around them, and none of the mischief now so rife would have taken place.

'The most marked and perfect evidence of the good consequences of even the small portion of knowledge imputed to the manufacturing population is now before us. More than a month ago, the owners of fifty-two cotton spinning-mills attempted to reduce the wages of their work-people; and on the people refusing to take lower wages, they shut up their mills, and thus deprived 60,000 men, women, and children of the wages on which they lived. This was done at the coldest season of the year; done to at a time when fires were blazing on the farms in many counties; and yet, notwithstanding the extraordinary state of excitement, which many circumstances had tended to produce all over the country, no act of outrage was committed, no attempt was made or has since been made, to destroy either the machinery or any other property of any man. Twenty-five years ago, had such circumstances occurred, not a mill would have been left standing. This proceeding of the masters against the work-people was extremely to be regretted, for it was done at a time of such feverish excitement, that nothing short of immediate outrage could have been expected; and that mischief was anticipated from this strike of the masters is well known; but mark, I pray you, the conduct of these poor oppressed persons—what did they do? They met in the open air, and were addressed by some of themselves, who advised them to observe a strict conformity to the law,

they deprecated any destruction of property, and requested them to be particularly careful that their demeanour should be peaceable. And what has been the result? this—that excepting a trifling disturbance by some unruly boys, the peace has not been broken, no outrage has been committed, no machines have been destroyed, no property has been injured. What is it which has prevented the most extensive mischief? what but knowledge?—What but the very thing, so terribly, not to say, so horridly, alarming to the great, the rich, and the clergy? what but the deprecated, the ill-boded, acquisition of knowledge by the working people? nothing else: and no man who deserves to be attended to for a moment, can doubt, that similar causes, if brought into action on the husbandry labourers, would produce similar effects. The rich and great must either assist to teach the people or they must fight them, and the ultimate consequences of fighting them need not be stated.

'The stamp duties, and other restrictive laws, have confined the actually cheap publications to two descriptions of persons, namely, religious tract societies, and those who set the laws at defiance.

'The first description of persons have distributed millions of tracts, from which no good has resulted, and from which no good can result. Their tracts are nearly all of them dogmatical, containing much more in the style of command, than persuasion; even the foolish stories they tell are in such bad taste, that the mean cant is seen through; and so little indeed do the distributors of tracts understand the people, that both the matter and the manner of their publications are better calculated to do mischief than service. All their distributions have not prevented the burnings; and it is questionable whether they may not in some degree have tended to produce them. Cant and command will produce no good effects on the poorer sort of people; they want facts, useful facts, plainly set forth with clear and short expositions; but these, whilst the law remains as it is, they cannot have.

'They who would willingly assist to teach the people, will not break the laws; nor in any way subject themselves to the consequences of breaking the laws; and thus it has become impossible for them to teach the people.

'I have mentioned the twopenny-halfpenny tract which the Commissioners of stamps extinguished. I will now advert to another, to shew the evil consequences of the power they possess. A respectable person published a tract weekly, called "The Harlequin." It related solely to the theatres, and was sold for twopence. Nothing could be so harmless as this tract; but it gave the purchasers *information* and *intelligence*, matters forbidden by the act; and the Commissioners of Stamps put their interdict upon it, as the Number I inclose to you will show. The Commissioners have a power to deny to the King a dispensing power; they may permit or even authorise publications, or they may extinguish them: no one, except Parliament, can call them to account for anything of this kind; and even Parliament has not the power to control them without passing a new act for the purpose.

'The second description of persons, they who violate the laws, are, with some few exceptions, unprincipled and uninformed; most of their publications inculcate the grossest errors, and can do nothing but mischief; and some are intended solely for this purpose. The misfortune is, that multitudes of persons see no other publications; they know that they are published in defiance of the law; they cherish them because they think the law intends to withhold useful information from them. They confide in the evil notions they propagate; and as they never see anything which contradicts the assertions, or explains the erroneous statements contained in these papers, they necessarily receive them as sacred truths. This is a lamentable state of things; yet all the evils I have noticed would be at once mitigated, and at no very distant period be removed, if the stamp-duty be taken off newspapers

'I have, I think, exposed evils enough, and pointed out consequences of sufficient importance, to claim your serious consideration. I could add largely to the facts, and could show you the immense advantages of instruction in many places; and more especially in the metropolis, as exhibited to every man's observation who is old enough to remember the state and condition of the housekeepers, the journeymen tradesmen, the labourers, and the servants, some thirty or forty years ago To such persons, the greatly increased decency of conduct, the sobriety, the cleanliness, the reasonableness and civility of all these descriptions of persons, is remarkable; and I claim full evidence when I assure you, that the improvement in the working people of London has been so great within my own memory, as scarcely to be credited by those who are personally unacquainted with it, or any but the best evidence.

'Do then, I beseech you, urge on your colleagues to propose the total abolition of the stamp-duty on Newspapers; and pray do not neglect this the most of all important and pressing of duties, until the standing crops shall have been fired, and the dreadful consequences of the certain convulsion it will produce are upon us.

'I will now show you how the matter may be arranged, so as to increase the revenue. In the act which repeals the stamp-duty, or in a separate act, let it be enacted, that printed papers, not exceeding four or six ounces, shall be permitted to be sent by the general post.

'Take a sheet of *printing demy* paper, of ordinary quality, as the rule, and charge a postage of one halfpenny on it to any part of the United Kingdom. A demy sheet folds into eight leaves, or sixteen pages, and weighs less than an ounce. There would soon be an immense number of newspapers, or demy sheets, at the price of three halfpence; these would be sent by the post, and distributed all over the kingdom for twopence; others would be sold for twopence, and the present large-sized newspapers, I mean the daily would be sold for twopence-halfpenny. The *Morning Chronicle* is about the size of two demy sheets, and would, with postage, cost threepence-halfpenny, just half of the present price. The number of persons who would take a paper, which cost them only twopence, would be immense; it is the price a great many now pay for reading by the hour; it is less than the price many pay when two or three subscribe to take in a daily or a weekly paper, and nearly as much as four who thus subscribe for a paper. The number sent by the post would be all but enormous; I mean, not only from London, but from one part of the country to another, in every direction, and would, I doubt not, produce more money, *as postage*, than is received from the present stamp-duty. In cases in which the sheet was larger than a demy sheet, a rate of postage might be settled, by exhibiting the newspaper to the proper person at the post-office, and the postage be settled, once for all, according to the number of square inches the sheet contained. But newspapers would not alone be sent by post; pamphlets, essays, addresses, and other matters, on single sheets, or half sheets, and even on quarter-sheets, in great quantities, would be forwarded through the post-offices. Five sheets of printing-demy do not weigh more than four ounces, and an ordinary pamphlet can generally be printed on five or on a smaller number of sheets, and might be sent by the post. At present, from want of conveyance, and the expense of advertising, the sale of pamphlets, and more especially of small pamphlets, is limited to a very narrow circle, and seldom does more than pay expenses; the sale being thus limited, the printed matter is spread over a great many pages, to enable the publisher to charge a price which will cover expenses; but a man who prints a pamphlet and wishes it to be read, if it could be forwarded by the post at a cheap rate, the sale in many places would be more than quadrupled; pamphlets would be printed on thin paper, the matter would be contained in much less space, and they would be sold at the most distant places for less than half, and in many cases for one-third of their present price. Paper-making, printing, and every sort of employment relating thereto, would be greatly increased; and this, just now, would itself be of some importance.

'Newspapers, pamphlets, tracts, almanacks, essays of all sorts, poems, plays, prospectuses, and indeed almost every description of literature, would be sent by the post. I need not enumerate all the various productions; you, like every other person familiar with literary matters, to whom I have mentioned the subject, will at once be able to conceive the importance of this arrangement.

'I beg you to observe, that every piece of printed paper, not exceeding the size of a demy-sheet, would pay one halfpenny postage; and that newspapers as large as the *Morning Chronicle* would pay a penny, and that six small and three large papers would be equal to the present net amount of the stamp on a newspaper; and I think I do not exaggerate, when I estimate the number of sheets which would be sent by the post from all parts of the United Kingdom at fifty times the number of stamps issued for newspapers. Let us, however, take it at only eighteen times, and allowing nothing for large sheets paying double postage, and the revenue will be tripled. Loss of revenue is impossible; gain of revenue is certain; and it would, I think, be difficult to find reasons for not adopting so momentously important an arrangement. Still I know well enough that it will be opposed,—first by those who have power, and are so blinded by its possession as not to see the evil consequences of ignorance, not even by the light of the ricks and barns, and would not have been convinced by the light of the blazing crops, even though it should spread over the whole horizon. To these I have nothing to say. Second, by those persons who absurdly fear the increase of knowledge. To these I say, look at the consequences of ignorance, look at the advantages of knowledge, slightly as they have been noticed; make an effort to see through your fears, and your reason will soon lead you to the right conclusion. But to Ministers, to men intrusted with the government of such a nation as this is, a nation excelling in everything of moment all that is boasted of antiquity, all that at present exists, a nation progressing beyond all that has ever been predicated of it, a nation restrained in its course only by the too long continued barbarity of its laws; to Ministers I say, your duty is obvious, your course is clear as to this matter;—to Ministers I say, the two classes of objectors, however great and powerful some amongst them may be, you ought not for a single instant to be influenced by anything they can say, nor be deterred for a moment by anything they may do.'

— Another version of the same story:—Convinced that patience moderates every grief, the friend of a young widow, who the day before had lost her husband, conceived he could not better comfort her than by advising her *to take patience*. The widow having already within her own mind made choice of a second *caro sposo*, whose name was *Patience*, vivaciously asked, "What! has he mentioned it to you?"

— A certain Deacon belonging to a church in Rhode Island having the misfortune to lose his wife, attempted immediately after his spouse's exit to strike up a match with his maid, whose name was *Patience*. The priest of the village coming in soon after, to console the bereaved husband, told him he must have *patience* to support him in his trouble. "Ah," said the Deacon, "I have been trying her, but she seems to be rather off.—*American Paper.*

CHAT AND MISCELLANIES.

— Aristotle being reproached for giving alms to a bad man, answered, "I did not give it to the man; I gave it to humanity."

— Themistocles had a daughter. Two men making love to her, he preferred the virtuous man before the rich one, saying, he would would rather have a man without riches, than riches without a man.

— "If I had any voice in the government," said a French wag, "I would exterminate all the engineers and architects; for without them, there would be no *forfaits*," (crimes). As spoken, the word may also be understood *forts faits*, forts built.—*French Homonymes.*

— A Frenchman was dining with a friend, when a calf's liver and a goose were served up. "My faith," said he, "they shall not accuse me of having *ni foi, ni loi*" (neither law nor conscience)—playing upon the words *ni foie ni l'oie*, neither liver nor goose.—*French Homonymes.*

Every government which is not instituted wholly and solely for the interests of the governed, is a TYRANNY. C.

The learned Casaubon was a moderate Calvinist. One of his sons having embraced the Catholic religion, was about to become a member of a religious order (the Capuchins): before taking the vows, he went, by desire of the Superior, to ask the blessing of his father. Casaubon gave it to him heartily, and said to him, "My son, I do not condemn thee; do not thou condemn me: We shall both appear at the tribunal of our Lord."

SWIFT TRAVELLING.—The mode of travelling in the two principalities (Wallachia and Moldavia) is so expeditious, that, in this respect, it is not equalled in any other country. Their post establishments are well organised; there are post-houses in all directions, and they are abundantly provided with horses. Every idea of comfort must, however, be set aside by those who are willing to conform themselves to the common mode of travelling post. A kind of a vehicle is given, which is not unlike a very small crate for earthenware, fastened to four small wheels, by the means of wooden pegs, and altogether not higher than a common wheelbarrow. It is filled with straw, and the traveller sits in the middle of it, keeping the upper part of his body in an erect posture, and finding great difficulty to cram his legs within. Four horses are attached to it by cords, which form the whole harness; and, driven by one postillion on horseback, they set off at full speed, and neither stop, nor slacken their pace, until they reach the next post-house. Within the distance of half a mile from it, the postilion gives warning of his approach by a great and repeated cracking of his whip, so that by the time of arrival, another cart is got ready to receive the traveller.—*Wilkinson's Account of Wallachia and Moldavia.*

RUSSIAN MILITARY TACTICS.—In a war between the Turks and the Russians, during the reign of the Sultan Mustapha, the Turks had drawn together two hundred thousand unknown and undisciplined troops; the camp was in a state of great disorder, and by means of spies who were continually passing to and fro, the Russians were informed of all the secrets of their enemies. Thus they were frequently enabled to defeat their purposes, and effected more by wiles and stratagems than by strength of arms. Upon one occasion three poor men belonging to the assembly of Janissaries, having concerted together, went out to gain some information of the Russians, and, in the darkness of night, seized, on the Muscovite borders, an infidel employed in getting forage. Satisfied with their success, they were conducting him to the camp, when their prisoner said to them, "Sirs! if you set me at liberty, my father, who is a rich man, will reward you largely." They accordingly led him back to the Russian confines, where he soon found a man whom he called his father, and to whom they delivered him. This man professing great gratitude to the three men for bringing him back his son unharmed, gave them five ducats, and promised to show them a sight, which should be to them an additional recompense. So saying, he carried them in disguise into the Russian camp, and placed them at the entrance of a large tent, about which there was a great bustle, while several persons within were weighing gold and silver coin in a large balance, and then filling with it some casks placed near them. Several men in Mussulman dresses were in the tent, and the casks of money were distributed among them. The Russian then led the three men to his own tent, saying, "Part of the money you have seen is to go to your government, part to the Vizier, and other generals of your army. We have purchased your country; the sum just given is the price of Constantinople, which we have bought, and shall soon enter. I tell you this, that you may provide for your own safety. Lose no time, but return to your own country, that you may not be made prisoners; but keep the secret;—say not a word of this in your camp." The comrades returned to the Ottoman camp, and being not very wise, gave implicit credit to the falsehood contrived to deceive them. The secret was soon told to their acquaintances, by whom it was again repeated;—consternation was spread through the whole camp, and great numbers of the troops dispersed. The Russians not only availed themselves of their diminished numbers, but ceased not to indulge their mirth at the expence of their enemies, saying that, in order to disperse a Turkish army, they had only to weigh a little gold in the presence of three of their men, and let them go and inform their comrades of it.—*Abridged from the Appendix to Wilkinson's Account of Wallachia and Moldavia.*

THE PLAY-GOER.

BY THE ORIGINAL THEATRICAL CRITIC IN THE EXAMINER.

PERFORMANCES OF LAST NIGHT.

DRURY LANE.—Richard III.—And the Pantomime.
COVENT GARDEN.—Fazio.—Married Lovers.—Comrades and Friends.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MADAME VESTRIS throws such an air of gaiety and good-humour about her little theatre, and renders it so pleasant to turn our steps thither of an evening, that we almost as much dislike to find fault with anything there, as with an attempt to amuse us at a friend's house. The new piece, however, which was produced last night, called *Taken by Surprise*, is really so very trifling and dull, that we must caution her against it, lest she admit any more such. It is pure children's make-believe, and not worth criticism.—There is a disguised Count performing the part of a robber, in order to get back a paper; and soldiers sent for to seize him; and then his own soldiers come and release him; and then some real, right-earnest wicked robbers come into the house and seize the ladies; and there is a fight, and the robbers are conquered; and the pretended robber, the Count, is pardoned; and there is a cowardly innkeeper, who pretends to be very bold, and gets laughed at;—and so they all live very happy after. It is really just as if a parcel of boys had got the stage to themselves one evening, and said, "Now we'll have a game at *sojers* and robbers; and you shall be an Italian Count, and my name shall be "*Ferocio*;" and you and Blenkinsop shall be ladies; and then we'll make as if we seized you, and you shall pretend to be frightened; and Easy Sam here be the audience."

It is judicious in Madame VESTRIS to put these new pieces first. She knows that the audience come chiefly to see herself, and that they will be very indulgent to whatever precedes her. It is as if they came to see a pleasant hostess, and did not much care if a dull old lady was sent to entertain them in the drawing-room till she made her appearance. But she ought to have some regard for our willingness to be pleased, and not send us the dullest little child of the deaf butler.

There was a pleasant touch or so in the cowardly innkeeper, who gets into horrible frights, and throws himself upon "the protection of the ladies." But it could not leaven the whole lump.

Our publisher tells us, that we made a mistake in thinking that Mrs WAYLETT sang in the Oratorio the other night. It is said that she did not appear at all, though her name was in the bill. We remarked, in our criticism, the different style of singing from Mrs WAYLETT's general manner, in the lady we took for her; and noticed also the non-performance of the air assigned her in the second part. We furthermore stated, that we could not see the faces of the singers at the distance at which we sat. Who then was the lady that sung the Hymn of Eve, assigned to Mrs WAYLETT in the first part? for sung it was, at least if it is the composition containing the lines,

"Should man, the great master of all,
The only insensible prove," &c.

The mistake is of no consequence; though we understand, that a simpleton who writes in a shabby paper, would fain make something of it; and intimates, that we had been criticising an entertainment we never saw. He flatters himself! Here is our truth; and there is his falsehood. Where is the likeness? ☞

SIGNOR VELLUTI.—The following anecdote shows how far musical enthusiasm extends in Italy: Signor Velluti, at a party given by an official personage at Florence, executed an air in so exquisite a manner, that the lady of the house arose from her seat, and rushing across the room, kissed the stranger's hand, in token of the delight she experienced.

SCOTCH LATIN.—Every nation pronounces the Latin according to the pronunciation of its own language: which gave occasion to Scaliger to say good-humouredly to a Scotch gentleman who addressed him in a Latin speech,—"You will pardon me, Sir, if I do not make you a reply, for I do not understand Scotch."

PERFORMANCES FOR THIS EVENING.

KING'S THEATRE.

A favorite Opera Buffa, in Two Acts, entitled

IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA.

[By ROSSINI.]

The Principal Characters by Madame SIGL VESPERMANN.

Madame CASTELLI. Signor LABLACHE. Signor CURIONI.

Signor DEVILLE. Signor DE ANGELI. and Signor DE BEGNIS.

After which, the Favorite Ballet, in Two Acts, of

LA SOMNAMBULE.

The Principal Characters by Madame Montessu, Mademoiselle Kaniel,

Mlle. Clara, Mlle. Proche, Mlle. De Vis, and Mme. Copere,

Mesdames J. Mersie, Coupotte, Beseke, Vedy, Griffiths, Pitt, Laura, Lydia, &c.

M. Paul, M. Emile, M. Simon, M. Edouard, M. George, M. D'Albert,

and M. LEFEBVRE.

With an efficient and numerous Corps de Ballet.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

BY COMMAND OF THEIR

MAJESTIES.

The Comedy of

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

[By Mr SHERIDAN.]

Lady Teazle, Miss CHESTER. Lady Sneerwell, Mrs FAUCIT.
Mrs Candour, Mrs ORGER. Maria, Miss FAUCIT. Maid, Mrs WEBSTER.
Sir Peter Teazle, Mr FARREN. Sir Oliver Surface, Mr DOWTON.
Joseph Surface, Mr MACREADY. Charles Surface, Mr WALLACK.
Sir Benjamin Backbite, Mr HARLEY. Crabtree, Mr W. BENNETT.
Careless, Mr YARNOLD. Rowley, Mr YOUNGE.
Moses, Mr WEBSTER. Trip, Mr BALLS. Snake, Mr THOMPSON
Sir Harry, (with a Song) Mr SINCLAIR.
John, Mr HONNER. William, Mr C. JONES.
First Gentleman, Mr EAST. Second Gentleman, Mr S. JONES.

In the course of the Evening, C. M. Von Weber's Overture to "Der Freischutz.'

To conclude with the New Splendid Christmas Comic Pantomime, called

DAVY JONES.

[By Mr W. BARRYMORE.]

The Overture and Music, by Mr R. Hughes.

Columbines, Misses Barnett and Baseke. Harlequin, Mr Howell,

Pantaloon, Mr T. Blanchard, Clowns, Messrs Southby and E. J. Parsloe.

THE ORDER OF THE SCENERY.

Scene I.—The North Foreland, with Light House.—II. Mother Carey's Refectory, and Coral Cave in the Deep, Deep Sea.—III. Quarter-Deck of the Spanker.—IV. Susan's Cottage, by Moonlight.—V. The Bilboes.—VI. The Sun's Watery Bed.—VII. Farm House, Sunrise.—VIII. Ruins of the Argyle Rooms the Night after the Fire.—IX. Belle Vue Cottage and surrounding Neighbourhood.—X. The Brighton Archway, Erected in Honour of their Majesties' Visit to Brighton, August 30th, 1830. With a New Nautical Ballet.—XI. Commercial Dock Canal.—XII. Nursery for Pet Children.—XIII. Outside of Upholsterers.—XIV. The Diorama.—XV. Grand Hydraulic Temple, Illustrative of the Union of the Waters.

DIORAMA, Designed and Painted, by Mr STANFIELD.

The Various Views will Display, the Stupendous and Extraordinary Military PASS OF THE SIMPLON.

Town of Sion (in the Valois).—Valley of the Rhone.—Brieg.—The Simplon.—The Schalbet, by Moonlight.—Village of the Simplon.—Gallery of Algaby (with the Effects of a Storm).—The Grand Gallery! cut through a solid rock 596 ft. long.—Crevola.—Domo D'Ossola.—Fariolo.—Lago Maggiore, with the Boromean Islands.

To-morrow, No Performance.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.

The Opera of

CINDERELLA.

The Music, by Rossini.

Cinderella, Miss INVERARITY. Clorinda, Miss CAWSE.
Thisbe, Miss HUGHES. Fairy Queen, Miss H. CAWSE.
Felix, Mr HUNT. Baron Pumpolino, Mr G. PENSON.
Alidoro, Mr G. STANSBURY. Dandini, Mr MORLEY.
Pedro, Mr KEELEY.

Previous to 'Married Lovers,' an Overture by J. N. Hummel.

To conclude with a New Petite Comedy, called

MARRIED LOVERS.

[By Mr POWER.]

The Songs composed by Mr Barnett.

Duchess D'Orleans, Miss Lawrence. Marchioness de Meneville, Miss Taylor.
Lady Ascot, Mrs Chatterley. Annette, Miss Phillips.
Duc D'Orleans, Mr Abbott. Marquis de Meneville, Mr Bartley.
Sir John Ascot, Mr Warde. Colonel O'Dillon, Mr Power. Pierre, Mr Irwin.
Francis, Mr Mears.

To-morrow, The Sacred Oratorio of the Messiah.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.

An entirely New Serio-Magical and Moral Burletta, to be called

THE KING OF THE ALPS AND THE MISANTHROPE.

Mrs Rappelkoff, Miss DALY. Amelia, Mrs YATES.
Elizabeth, Mrs FITZWILLIAM. Sabina, Mrs Daly.
Astragalus, Mr YATES.
John Rappelkoff, Mr MATHEWS. Abel Grimm, Mr BUCKSTONE.
Augustus, Mr HEMMINGS. Christopher Glowworm, Mr J. REEVE.
Hans, Mr O. SMITH.

After which, a Domestic Burletta, in Two Acts, called

THE WRECK ASHORE.

[By Mr BUCKSTONE.]

The Overture and the whole of the Music, by Mr G. H. Rodwell.

Act I.—WINTER.

Alice, Mrs Yates. Bella, Mrs Fitzwilliam. Dame Barnard, Mrs Daly.
Jemmy Starling, Mr Buckstone. Miles Barnard, Mr Yates.
Walter Barnard, Mr Hemmings. Captain Grampus, Mr O. Smith.
Marmaduke Magog, Mr J. Reeve.

[A lapse of Five Years is supposed to occur between each Act.]

Act. II.—SUMMER.

The Characters as in Act I.

To conclude with the Comic Burletta of

FREAKS AND FOLLIES.

Ellen, Miss Daly. Sir William Franklin, Mr Downe. Doctor Growl, Mr Bayne.
Mr Franklin, Mr Hemmings. Tom Trippit.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

An Original Comic Burletta, in One Act, to be called

TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

The Characters by Miss FITZWALTER, Miss PINCOTT, Miss KABREY, Mr FREDERICKS, Mr COLLIER, Mr COOPER, Mr WORREL, Mr PAGET, Mr COOK, Mr BROWN, and Mr COATES.

After which, an entirely New Burletta, to be called

THE GRENADIER.

[By H. BAYLY, Esq.]

The Overture and Two of the Songs, by Mr S. Nelson.

Fanny Bolton, Madame Vestris, in which she will sing, "O, they march'd through the Town," a Savoyard Song, and "Listen Dear Fanny."

Delia, Miss Pincott. Capt. Doughty, Mr Fredericks. Will Wilks, Mr Raymond.

To which will be added, a Comic Burletta, in one Act, called

MIS-APPREHENSION.

[By Mr C. DANCE.]

The Characters as before.

To conclude with, a Grand Allegorical Burletta, in One Act, entitled

OLYMPIC REVELS.

[Adapted from a burlesque of COLMAN'S, by Mr PLANCHE and Mr C. DANCE.]

Previous to which, an Overture, by J. N. Hummel.

Pandora, Madame Vestris.

SURREY THEATRE.

The Opera of

ROB ROY.

The Principal Characters by Miss SOMERVILLE, Miss M. C. POOLE, Mrs VALE, Miss RUMENS, Miss NICOL, Mr OSBALDISTON, Mr GOUGH, Mr D. PITT, Mr EDWIN, Mr WILLIAMS, Mr YOUNG, &c.

After which, the laughable Drama, entitled

LAW AND LIONS.

The Characters by Mrs Vale, Miss Vincent, Mr Williams, Mr C. Hill, Mr Honner, Mr Almar, Mr Gough, Mr Lee, Mr Rogers, and Mr Vale.

To conclude with the Melo-Drama of

FOREST OF BONDY! OR, THE DOG OF MONTARGIS.

The Characters by Madame Simon, Miss Vincent, Mr Almar, Mr Gough, Mr D. Pitt, Mr C. Hill, Mr Asbury, Mr Vale, and Mlle. Rosier.

QUEEN'S THEATRE,

TOTTENHAM STREET, FITZROY SQUARE.

A Farcical Entertainment, entitled

THE MERRY WIVES OF BARBICAN.

The Music, by Mr Harroway.

Principal Characters by Mrs HUMBY, Miss WELLS, Miss GARRICK, Miss STOHWASSER, Miss AYRES, Mrs GARRICK, and Mr J. RUSSELL.

After which, a New Musical Comedietta, in One Act, entitled

THREE TO ONE.

The Music, by Mr G. Cooke.

The Characters by Mrs Glover, Miss Wells, Miss Ayres, and Mr Forrester.

After which, a New Operatic Piece, entitled

GALATEA.

From GAY'S Serenata. With HANDEL'S Music, arranged by Mr C. POTTER.

Principal Characters by Miss Vernon, Mrs Garrick, Mrs Humby, Mr Bennett, Mr J. Russell, Mr Spencer, Mr G. Smith, Mr Munroe, Mr G. Lejune, and Mr E. Seguin.

And a Chorus of Twenty Voices.

The Incidental Dances by Misses Gilbert, Forster, Ward, Hutton, Cadwell, Maria.

In the course of the Evening, Mozart's Overture to "Figaro," and Winter's Overture to "Il Ratto di Proserpina."

To conclude with A New Comic Piece, in Two Acts, called

TACT.

[By M. BARNETT.]

The Music, by J. A. Barnett.

The Characters by Miss Stohwasser, Mrs Humby, Mr J. Russell. Mr Forrester, Mr Green, Mr Smith, Mr Munroe, Mr Tilbury, Mr Taylor, and Mr J. Conquest.

COBURG THEATRE.—De L'Orme—A Day at an Inn—The Black Forest.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.—The Wreck—A Divertissement—The Farmer.

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